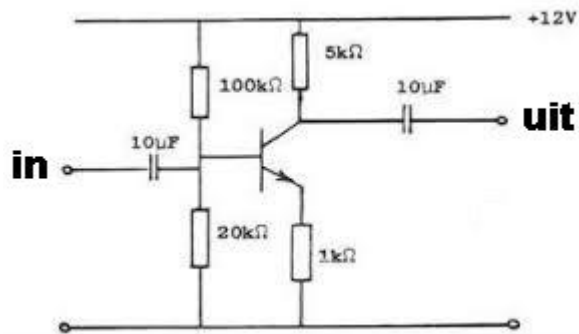
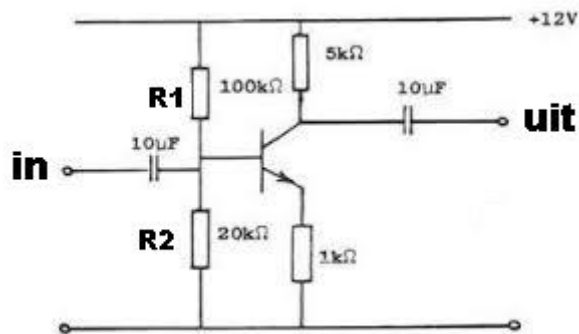


De transistor in klasse A



Aan de basis staan twee weerstanden die als taak hebben het instelpunt op de basis in te stellen. Ze werken als spanning regelaars.

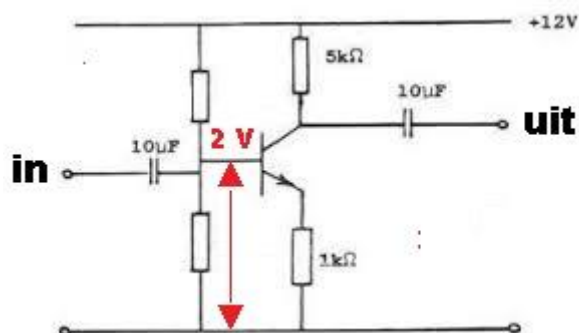


De weerstanden R1 en R2 samen in serie $R_t = R1 + R2 = 100K + 20K = 120 K\Omega$

De stroom door deze weerstanden $I = U / R = 12 / 120K = 0.0001 = 100\mu A$

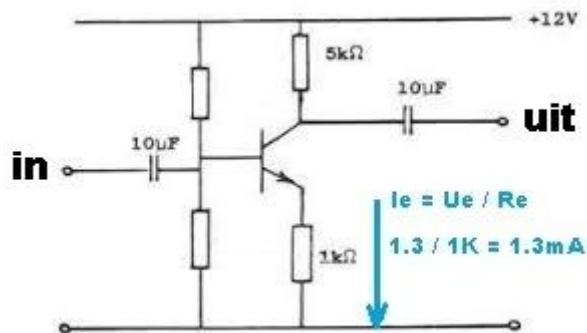
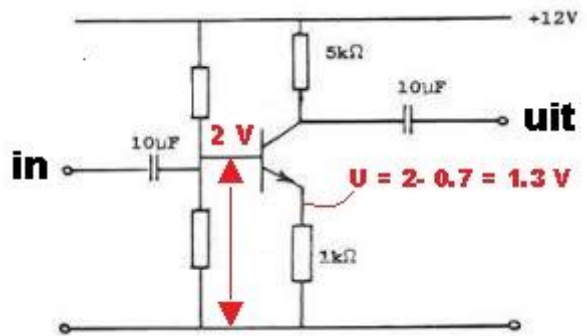
$U_{R1} = I_{R1} \times R1 = 100\mu A \times 100K = 10 V$

$U_{R2} = I_{R2} \times R2 = 100\mu A \times 20K = \frac{2 V}{12 V}$

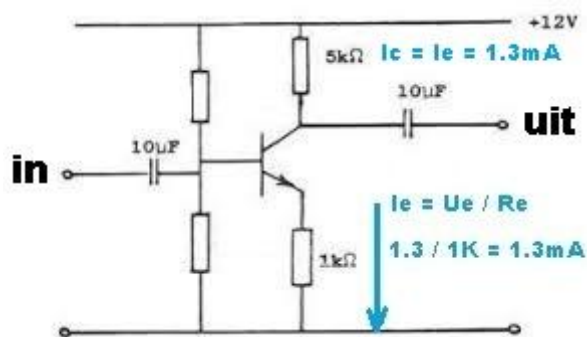


Er staat dus 2 V aan de ingang dus staat de transistor helemaal open.

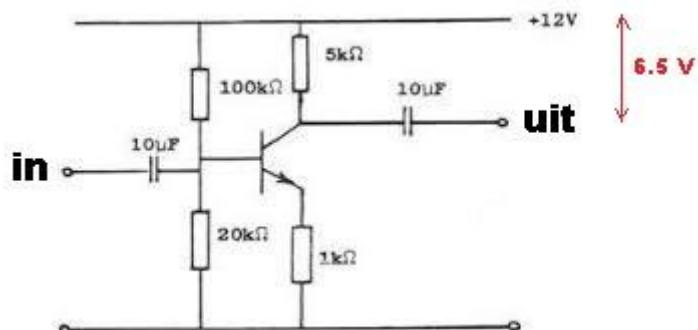
De transistor in klasse A



$I_E = I_C$ dus ook 1.3 mA



$U_c = I_c \times R_c = 1.3\text{m} \times 5\text{ K} = 6.5\text{ V}$



Wat deze situatie geeft

De transistor in klasse A

